

Online Appendix

Results from estimates of fixed effects models

Table A1: *Fixed effects models of the change in education and travel on attitude change 1996-2008*

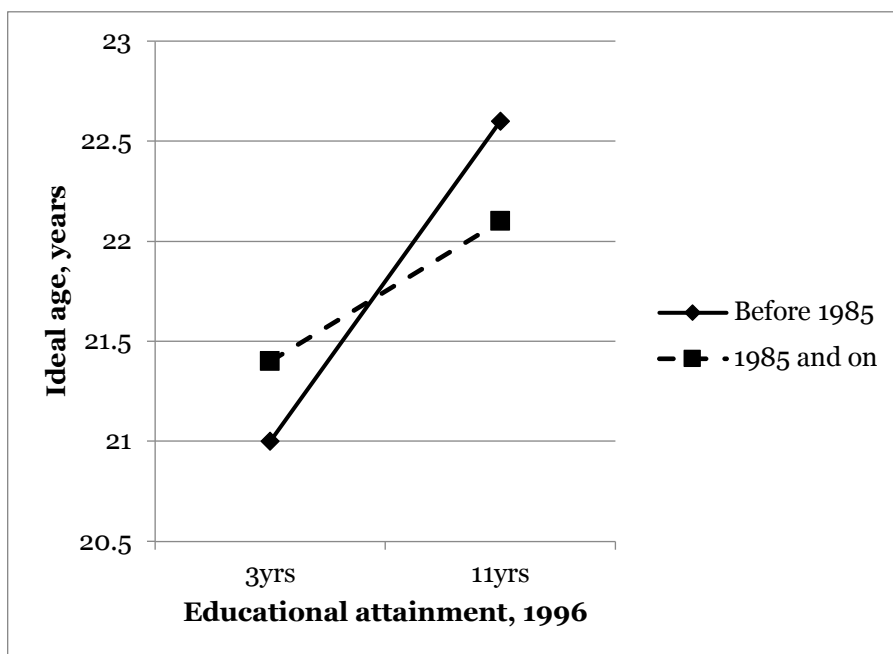
	Ideal age for woman to marry		Ideal age for man to marry	
Education	0.08	*	0.21	***
	0.05		0.06	
International travel	1.00	***	0.88	**
	0.30		0.35	
Marriage	-0.49	***	-0.42	*
	0.16		0.20	
Wage work	0.25	*	0.29	*
	0.13		0.16	
Age	0.13	***	0.16	***
	0.01		0.01	
Intercept	19.12	***	22.16	***
	0.28		0.35	
N	3100		3100	
<i>p</i> -value	0.00		0.00	

Notes: Each column represents a linear regression model.
Standard errors presented below coefficients.

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$; one-tailed tests

Results from investigations of English language availability and educational attainment

Figure A1: *Association of availability of private schools and of educational attainment with ideal age for women to marry*



Privately founded schools, which first became available in Chitwan in 1985, use English as their medium of instruction. So, exposure to the English language changed dramatically at this specific point in time. We include a dichotomous measure, with a one indicating that a respondent's education occurred either entirely or mostly prior to 1985 (22% of respondents), and a zero indicating those whose education occurred in the most part or entirely after 1985 (78% of respondents). Estimated school timing was based on when respondents would have entered and exited the school system using the year they were born and the average years of educational attainment.

We use 1985 to mark this shift in the type of instruction available in Chitwan and test its interaction with respondents' educational attainment in 1996 and changes in attitudes toward ideal marriage timing (1996-2008). For attitudes toward marriage timing for women, the

interaction effect is highly significant ($p < .001$), meaning that individuals whose education occurred *after 1985*, when English-based private schools were available, had come to prefer significantly later marriage timing for women than those whose education occurred *prior to 1985* (and thus before the existence of private schools). Figure A1 illustrates this association: the association with educational attainment depends on the availability of private schools. So, education itself is a strong predictor of attitude change, but schooling occurring during a time in which private education, and thus direct exposure to English, was an option is even stronger.

Availability of private schools also moderated the association of educational attainment with attitudes toward ideal ages for men to marry ($p < .001$). Again, respondents with more educational attainment in 1996 came to prefer later marriage timing for men. This association was stronger, however, for individuals whose schooling occurred in years in which private schools were available, meaning that exposure to English-based private schools is associated with attitudes more strongly than exposure to non-private education.